Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1694.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

NICKLIN & GRIFFTH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvafs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Savannah,

The fast sailing Ship

SWIFT PACKET,

(a regular trader)

PATRICK GRIBBEN, *master*,

WILL sail on the 10th inst. (ice permitting) has handsome accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master on borrd, at Bickley's wharf, above Market-ſtreet, or

N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front-ſtreet.

February 3. §

For Amſterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Maſter; WILL ſail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board, at Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is landing, out of the ſaid Ship, from Bourdeaux, and for ſale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter caſks
Claret in caſes, of a ſuperior quality
Fontiniac, Santerne, Lunille } Wines in caſes
Prunes in boxes

Novembe 24.

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.

Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new veſſel, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers; Sails on the 10th December. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who has to diſpoſe of,

A ſmall invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

November 18. §

IN THE PRESS,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As publiſhed in the
GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,
Under the ſignature of
SCIPIO,

In which the commercial warfare of France is traced to the French faction in this country as its ſource, and the motives of the oppoſition to the meaſures of the United States are expoſed.

Feb. 8.

Boſton Glaſs Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glaſs is now commenced at the Glaſs Houſe in Boſton.

It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the excellent quality of the Boſton Glaſs, as it is ſo well known throughout the United States to be in every reſpect greatly ſuperior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any ſize commonly uſed; and may be conſtantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kuffer*, at the Glaſs Houſe.

Orders from the diſtant States to be addreſſed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-ſtreet, Boſton.

☞ Two or three good Glaſs makers are wanted at the above works; ſuch as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be ſure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glaſs, they will meet with the ſame encouragement.

Boſton, January 16 2 —2aw6w

A Nurſe's place wanted.

A WOMAN juſt arrived from England, wants a place as a Nurſe or attendant on the ſick, either on a Gentleman or Lady.—For further information apply at No. 10, South Fourth ſtreet, near Market ſtreet.

Feb. 6. 3t

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE, AT

W. YOUNG's Book-ſtore,

Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,

(Price 50 Cents)

Cauſes qui ſe ſont oppoſées aux Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.

Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer;

Et la comparaiſon de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la France, and des ETATS-UNIS.

In ſix Lettres, addreſſées á Monſieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Traduit ſur le Manuſcrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Légiſlature de la République du Maſſachuſſet.

Le Commerce eſt la portion la plus importante des (Richeſſes Nationales.

——Le Trident de Neptune, eſt le ſceptre du Monde. LEMIERE.

Or cauſes that have been oppoſed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE between *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA*.

With the means of accelerating it;

And a compariſon of the National Debts of *England*, *France*, and *America*.

In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

Tranſlated (into French from the original Engliſh Manuſcript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

Commerce is the moſt important portion of the Wealth of Nations.

——The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world. LEMIERE.

AT a juncture when the queſtion of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may ſoon become an object of diſcuſſion, a work of this kind becomes extremely uſeful to thoſe citizens of the United States, who may be deſirous to enable themſelves to view this ſubject, under its various aſpects; and they will have the ſatisfaction to be furniſhed with the neceſſary data, to judge of the uſefulneſs of this tranſaction.

This work is principally diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of the obſervations, the perſpicuity of the ideas, and the modeſty of the theory which it contains. At Pars, a man of wit obſerved, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with uſeful produce. It is addreſſed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive form, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumſtances are in many reſpects different at the preſent day, from what they were in the year 1790, when theſe letters were written, yet it may be juſtly ſaid, that ſo many abſolute and permanent data ſtill remain, that the judicious reader will not appreciate the work leſs on that account; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the reſult of the author's remarks, it will ſerve to convince him that in all tranſactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and juſtice.

LETTER I.

General view of the obſtacles, created in France, to prevent the extenſion of commerce, with the United States—Obſervations made in a tour, taken for that expreſs purpoſe, upon ſome French manufactures (a precious fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices exiſting in France, againſt the quality of certain productions of the United States, and againſt the advantages of their importation—Demonſtration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on proviſions in general, and on ſalt proviſions, and fiſh in particular—Conſiderations on the regulations of the French cuſtom-houſes.

LETTER II.

Obſtacles to the extenſion of trade with France, proceeding from circumſtances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that theſe obſtacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wiſdom of government—Hiſtory of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abſtract conſiderations on money and circulation—Cauſes of the ſtagnation of American trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wiſhes on this ſubject—Obſervations on money, weights and meaſures.

LETTER III.

Eſſay in the form of a *tableau*, to appraiſe the importations into the United States *from France and England united*. The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furniſhed from France or England—It is principally on this ſubject (which would have aſtoniſhed a mere theoriſt) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. Theſe kind of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be deſired, are the only ſure guides the ſtateſman can take for the policy of treaties, deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactneſs of colonel Swan's calculations; and although the propheſies of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by ſeveral able pens, yet it is curious to ſee the author of the preſent work, diſpute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to ſupply us with ſeveral articles, which the Engliſh author allots excluſively and forever to the latter; the author's *partiality affect on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment*. The reſult of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to ſay, at a period when arts and manufactures did not preſent in France the vaſt means and probability of extenſion which they now poſſeſs, that even in 1789, it was preſumable, that France would not only have the means to ſupply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united*, but alſo to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wiſdom of her government, and the induſtry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.

Calculation of the exportations of the United States, and particular examination of their ſuitableneſs to France; this is one reaſon why, notwithſtanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tableau* is by no means ſuperfluous. the principle of the advantages which would reſult to France from the importation of proviſions and raw materials, is every where applied; and it is upon this argument, that the author eſtabliſhes his demands to the French government, for the limited admiſſion of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.

Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boſton in the year 1786; the whole calculated to ſtrengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miſeries ariſing from the public debt in Europe, are contraſted in the ableſt manner, and under the moſt ſtriking relations, by very curious calculations—Obſervations on the wiſdom and economy which preſide over the public expenſes in Maſſachuſetts. In this place the patriotiſm of the author appears, with all the elevation which a juſt national pride inſpires. The ancient governments of Europe, ſays he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompenſing the ſervices which the country receives: *Amongſt us it will be ſeen, that men are choſen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, depoſited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI

General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with reſpect to the United States; many of theſe obſervations have produced the effects for which they were intended, others ſtill remain, pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the ſhoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illuſtrious, and we take a pleaſure in quoting what he ſays of the preſent chief of our government. To praiſe a man when he exerciſes a diſtinguiſhed employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery; but whilſt he is in private life, it is the homage of ſincerity.

Note, page 316 of the work,

* Les habitans des Etats-unis, ſuivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoiſſance, choiſirent M. John Adams pour vice-preſident du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preſerver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvernement Anglais contre ſa liberte, le rendirent treſſuſpect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de ſon merite, le choiſit pour un de ſes repreſentans dans le premier congres. De ce nombre etoit auſſi M. Samuel Adams, patriote auſſi intrepide, qu'infatigable. La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perſeverance de ſes travaux, & a ſes talens diſtinges. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui s'eſt fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit miniſtre auſſi habile que grand politique. Et dans ſon ouvrage ſur la defenſe de la conſtitution Americaine, il a montae toutes les connoiſſances qui ſerment les vrais juriſconſultes & les hommes de loi; connoiſſances neceſſaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de preſident du ſenat des Etats-unis.

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handſome two ſtory Houſe, with the Lot on which it is erected, ſituated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The houſe is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main ſtreet, and extends with the ſame breadth to back ſtreet. Alſo, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, ſeparated from the former by back ſtreet. One third only of the purchaſe money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, ſuch credit will be given as the purchaſer may chuſe. This property will be ſold free of all incumbrances, and an indiſputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, reſiding in Bordentown, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 144, Market-ſtreet.

December 2. 3awtf

Princeton—*New-Jerſey.*

To be Sold,

THAT neat and convenient Houſe in which the late Mrs Ann Witherſpoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker lived; together with all the appurtenances. The houſe is two ſtories high, of frame work and painted. There are four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the ſecond floor. The cellars are dry, and the garret ſpacious—The back yard is paved with ſtones. In it are a well of excellent water, an oven, a ſmoke houſe, and houſe for aſhes—and behind it a carriage houſe, hay loft, granery, and convenient ſtables, with four ſtalls for horſes, and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the ſtreet, and 254 feet deep, ſomewhat more than half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent ſoil.

For terms, which will be made very reaſonable, apply to the reverend

Samuel S. Smith.

January 19. 2aw4w

For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one houdred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.

Alſo, for Sale,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras Streets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

To Cabinet Makers, Joiners, &c.

Cavanagh & Hearn,

Pine ſtreet, near the New-Market,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hope, by their unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. The partnerſhip between them and Joſeph B. Barry, has been diſſolved by mutual conſent. Cavanagh and Hearn have juſt received a quantity of St. Domingo and Honduras Mahogony, which they intend to ſell on very reaſonable terms for caſh. Orders from the country moſt punctually executed. Vincers of all kinds cut as uſual.

Jan. 15. 2aw4w

IN THE PRESS,

And ſpeedily will be Publiſhed,

For the benefit of the

MARINE SOCIETY of the UNITED STATES,

A general plan and ſyſtem of Regulations therein:

Written at Sea, in the year 1794:

And now printed

BY THE AUTHOR.

"A NAVY would be maintained but to an almoſt uſeleſs purpoſe which taking the ſeamen kept the merchantmen idle in port, and trading veſſels would be as unprofitably employed, if they took all thoſe ſeamen whoſe ſkill and courage on board ſhips of war, would give them protection and ſecure their ſafety. We have enough for both purpoſes, and the cultivating hand of attention alone is wanting to multiply their number. "Money may buy "all naval ſtores, except mariners; but, unleſs a "ſupply of them is preſerved, no wealth will be "able to procure them."

February 7. §

Bank of Pennſylvania.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders, held at the Bank on Friday, the 2d February, 1798, purſuant to public notice—

On motion, Reſolved, That, this meeting being impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the extraordinary ſervices and attention of SAMUEL M. FOX, Eſq. Preſident of this Bank, in the execution of the duties of his office; which have been much increaſed by the peculiar ſituation of the inſtitution, at the period of his appointment; and by the difficulties occaſioned in conſequence of the recent calamity in this city;—a committee of three gentlemen be appointed to prepare a piece of Plate, of a value not exceeding five hundred dollars, with ſuitable emblems and devices, to be preſented to Mr. Fox, in the name of the Stockholders, as an evidence of the high ſenſe they entertain of his late official ſervices.

William T. Smith, Peter Wikoff, and Charles Biddle, Eſqrs. were appointed a committee for the above purpoſe.

Ordered, that the preceding reſolution be publiſhed.

Extract from the minutes.

WILLIAM T. SMITH,
Chairman.

Atteſt—JOHN SITGREAVES, *Secretary.*

Freſh Fruit.

To-morrow morning will be landed, at *Morris's* Wharf, juſt above the Drawbridge, the cargo of the ſchooner Fredericksburg Packet, Captain Pearce from Malaga, viz.

Bloom Raiſins in kegs
Do. Do. in boxes
Muſcatel do. in do.
Figs in kegs
Almond kernels in caſks and boxes
Soft ſhell'd almonds in ſacks
Prunes in boxes
Grapes in jars
Anchovies in kegs, &c.

The whole of the articles ſhipped as of the firſt qualities.

For Sale by
Peter Kuhn.

February 5 d5t

The cargo of the Weſt-Indian from Jamaica, landing at South Street wharf,

136 hhds. and 300 barrels choice Coffee
98 Hhds of prime Sugar
29 Hhds. of Rum.

For ſale By
Peter Blight.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

500,000 Lbs of Java Coffee
800 Bags do. Sugar
Cloves and mace in boxes
A quantity of Hiſpaniola Cocoa
Red Port Wine in pipes and hogſheads
Madeira do. in pipes

February 6 d2weotm

Priſon Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Priſon of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all ſizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Sprigs, ſaddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread

Alſo—Sawed Marble, ſuitable for currier's tables, tomb and head ſtones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, ſlabs, ſacia, window heads, ſills, &c.

All which may be had on reaſonable terms,

Shoes made and Weaving done at ſaid Priſon at a moderate price.

Orders from a diſtance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the priſon, will be attended to.

December 26 mth6m

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE.

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society. Feb. 1—3m§

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §:mſſf

The ſituation is perfectly healthy: and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 26th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. II. and Patterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

For Sale,

The time of a young Mulatto Girl, about twelve years old, has about eleven years to ſerve. She is very capable of taking care of a child, and underſtands houſe work. Enquire at No. 97, North 5th ſtreet.

Jan. 22 *eodaw

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Conſiſting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Coſſaes, Sanahs, Humhums, Blue Cloth, Chintz and Calicoes, Mamoodys, Maharagonges, Ginghams, Guzzenas, Gurrahs, Piniaſcoes, Salgatchys, Gillie Romals, Mock Pulicats, Puujum Cloths, Guzzey do. Charconna Dorea, Tanjibs, Mulmuls, Checks, Patna Hkfs. Mulmul do. Bandannoes, Siſſerfoy, Choppa Romals, Sooty do. Perſians of various col.

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to ſale at that commodious ſtore the north weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets.

Alſo—A few Bales of Madraſs Hkfs. of elegant patterns and beſt colours.

February 8. dtf

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No 115 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, 1ſt and 2d proof Brandy, Madeira Wine, } entitled to drawback.
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

St. Croix Sugars.

26 hogſheads beſt ST. CROIX SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN NIXON & Co.

Feb. 9. fm&wtf

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, induſtrious woman to cook and do the buſineſs of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

WANTED

A young Gentleman to go

Doctor of a Ship to the Eaſt-Indies.

Enquire at No. 25 Dock Street.

Feb. 6. d1w

Ran away from the Subſcriber,

On the 24th January laſt,

A Black Woman, named *Zelime*.

SHE is of a middling ſized ſtature, thick lips, marked with the ſmall pox in the face—She carried off a bundle of linen with her. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the ſubſcriber, at No. 181, Arch-ſtreet, corner of Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall receive two Dollars reward.

J. LAZELLES.

N. B. Whoever harbors ſaid Girl after this notice, ſhall be proſecuted to the ſeverity of the law.

Februaty 10. ¶3t

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of *WILLIAM COMPTON*, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts, duly atteſted. And thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are earneſtly ſolicited to make immediate payment, to either of the ſubſcribers.

Iſaac Cathrall, John Haworth, Samuel Wilcox. } Adminiſtrators.

January 27. ws4w

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Peter Gill late of the Diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the Subſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, to

John Murphy, Peter Scravendyke, Thomas Farrell, } Executors,

January 16. 2awawaw

Lately Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

(Price 3-8ths of a dollar)

Obſervations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE of SPECULATION againſt *ALEXANDER HAMILTON*,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatemtnt of the baſe means practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburg and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr. YOUNG

February 9.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday—Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, ſouth Front-ſtreet, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.

Tueſday—Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.

Wedneſday—Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.

Thurſday—Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday—Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY,—No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

158th Day's Drawing—January 6.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
120		13160	x	26924		38185	
339		295		990		218	50
726		526		27098		275	x
915		14020		534	x	368	
1078		077		28038		645	
422		484		600	x	910	
771		776		800		945	x
2515	x	15463		29736		647	
3006		494		30016	x	40983	
256	x	901		549	x	41252	x
601		16022		632		278	
664		17604	x	954		491	
811		254		971		43900	x
4657		784		31138	x	44775	
820	x	18457	x	214		45039	x
6884		607	x	220		524	
945		761	x	331		526	
7003		19309		622	x	727	x
075		710		826		936	
483		20089	25	905		46322	
915		128		32548		442	x
8180		320		630		929	x
326		21586	x	33146		47165	
597		22253	x	926		210	
9497	x	395	x	34037	25	391	
523		669		168	x	564	
10034		23689		35321		938	
11240		725		36052	x	48026	
551		844		106	x	440	
689		24231		196		686	x
842		495		369		786	
997		565	x	677		837	
12063		727		685		49096	x
206		780		27083		167	
458	25	25054		160		475	20
552	x	26295		372		586	x
923		486		919			
13126	20	598	20	975			

159th Day's Drawing—January 8.

712		17497		27708		39087	
2080		637		29058		097	
158	x	833		733		269	
336		858		30081		328	
634		18700		328		731	
4547		858	x	31291	x	40106	x
6583		19090	x	32208		133	x
712		215	x	314	x	41630	
718		643	x	673		43592	
8234		780		33142		44118	x
384		813		204		400	
10110	x	20302		242		595	
11920		616		291		845	x
12241		22937	8	34641		45080	20
374		23039		963	x	255	
468	x	262		35044	x	691	x
13497		813		224	x	46761	x
724		24138		735		47057	x
13255	x	566		821		556	
577	x	25274	x	837		48261	
15042	x	866	x	36138	x	49150	
16210		26526		378	x	453	
360		754		37138	50	511	x
400	x	27430		38174		666	
17357	x	617	x	244		883	

At Mr. Rickets's Circus,

Corner of Chesnut and Sixth streets,

On TUESDAY evening, February 13,

Will be exhibited a Grand FIRE WORK, consisting of two kinds of Fires. And for the first time, two Men and two Horses will ride round the Circus surrounded with Fire-works.

Fire works consisting entirely of inflammable air, viz.

A representation of the arms of Pennsylvania.

Those of New-Jersey, New-York, Massachusetts. Charleston, &c. &c.

The principal illuminations are, those of St. Paul's, London; St. Peter's, of Rome; the invalid hospital, the bastile, and Vauxhall, at Paris, &c.

Fire works consisting of various combinations of combustible matters, viz.

The great American sun rising from its horizon.

The grand wind-mill of Don Quixotte, together with its changes.

A great mechanical piece, changing into different figures every time it turns.

The surprising piece of Bacchus; a mechanical piece.

A piece representing cascades in every direction, and terminating in a nosegay.

The great Italian rose; a piece of variatives.

A great portico ornamented with four spiral columns, and crowned with a ballustrade, with the arms of the United States in the centre; a piece uniting both kinds of fire.

Fifteen Chinese squibs, with fifteen fixed stars, will terminate this superb fire work, which Mr. AMBROISE, from his attention and expences, flatters himself will afford the public a most agreeable diversion.

And in addition, a surprising CHILD, nine years old, will execute a *Concert*, composed by Ignace Pleyel, on the Forte Piano, newly invented by Mr. Albrecth. The Infant Virtuoso is a pupil of a celebrated master of this city.

☞ The doors will be opened at 5 o'clock, and the fire-works will begin at 6 o'clock.—Box, three quarters of a dollar; Pit, three-eighths of a dollar.—Days of performance, Tuesday and Saturday.—Tickets to be had at the Circus, or at O'Ellers's Hotel.

Mr. FRANCIS

RESPECTFULLY informs the subscribers to his Select Balls, that the last of the present Subscription will be on Tuesday, the 13th.

Subscription and Ladies' Tickets, to be had by application to Mr. Francis, No. 70, North Eighth street.

Feb. 10— 3t

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Chesnut treet.

February 2. eodtf

A House in Burlington for Sale.

THE subscriber has a large, convenient two-story brick House, with Stables, Carriage-house, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jersey, which he wishes to SELL. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth street, to GEORGE WALKER,

Who has also for Sale,

Lots in Washington City,

Contiguous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.

December 29. 70:

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DEBATE ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

FRIDAY—FEBRUARY 9.

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the Report of the Committee of Privileges, Mr. DENT in the Chair,

Mr. OTIS said he was one of those who sincerely wished that the question before the committe could have been decided without debate, and that the world might not have been informed that in that house a difference of opinion could exist on such a subject. He believed that there was a standard of propriety a moral sense of decency existing in the mind of every gentleman, which if followed would conduct them to a just decision. The finger of sentiment pointed out the road to their own duty and their country's honor; strait was the gate, and narrow was the way. They might avert their eyes from this faithful monitor, but they could not be deaf to its voice, nor should they escape the chagrin that would arise when cool reflection should convince them that they had been instrumental in sealing the infamy of the national legislature by disobeying its dictates. The present question he stated was not a question between the *gentleman* from Connecticut and the *member* from Vermont, but between the House of Representatives and one of its members who seemed to be unmindful of the dignity and decency that ought to be attached to that character. It was a question between the people of the United States, whose dignity had been insulted in the person of one of its representatives and the delinquent who had committed the insult; between the whole Union and the state of Connecticut, an intelligent part of that Union. It was a controversy of principles, a war of outrage upon decorum, a struggle between ferocious passions and wholesome restraints. On such a question all party spirit should cease, all private friendship and political attachment should be suspended, and they were called upon to unite in a joint effort to save themselves from common infamy.

In considering this question, he would challenge any one to shew so shameful an act of assault and battery, committed without provocation, at any former period, or in any country. It would be in vain to look to any of the states of Europe, agitated and convulsed as they are, for such an offence. No man conversant with the history of the Six Nations, or versed in the traditions of the Cherokees or Creeks, or of any savage tribes, who, in the first rudiments of society find it necessary to associate and deliberate on their common interests, could point out an instance of outrage so monstrous, so abominable. It was conduct contrary to the principles of all association good and bad. It was conduct, that would break up a brothel and put an end to a den of robbers. At the recital of it the countenance of every American reddened, at the thoughts of it his heart grew sick. He did not mean, however, to attempt an aggravation of the offence; but it was an event which had deeply affected him—he had thought of it by day, and when upon his pillow, he had not forgot it.

What was said in defence of the member from Vermont? No attempt had been made to justify his conduct; yet some gentlemen had brought forward circumstances of extenuation. What were they? It was said some provocation was given, and that some allowance ought to be made on account of the situation of the house at the time.

With respect to the provocation, he would not now enquire whether any provocation could justify the offence which had been committed; but on examination into facts, it would be found that the provocation was on the part of the gentleman from Vermont, as his was an accusation founded in *error*, whilst that of the gentleman from Connecticut was founded in *truth*; as the story of the wooden sword, arising from the gentleman from Vermont having been cashiered and disgraced from the army, was not denied; whilst what had been said with respect to the representatives from Connecticut acting contrary to the sense of their constituents, was founded in *falshood*. These were charges made aloud, and which the gentlemen from Connecticut, if he did not hear them, might have heard as well as not. And shall it be said, that members of that house who quit the comforts of home, the pleasing society of friends, and honorable employments, to serve their country; shall they be told, that their motives are venal; that they are actuated by a wish to obtain offices in which they might *starve in splendor*, and in which they would be *abused with impunity?* Yet this was said by the gentleman from Vermont; so that the provocation came from him, and instead of seeking here for extenuation, nothing but aggravation was found.

With respect to the situation of the house at the time, gentlemen who have recourse to this circumstance, must sanction one of two positions, viz. that the house was not in session, or that the members of the house were to be protected whilst in certain business, and not in others. With respect to the house not being in session, could it be said, that after it had been regularly formed, it could be dissolved without a vote for the purpose? Should it be said that whilst the speaker was in his chair, members were safe; but, if he stepped out of it, *club-law* should immediately commence; that they were to be protected on this side, and not on that side the bar; that this side was a *sanctuary*, but that that was a *bear-garden*; that in their seats they were safe, but if they walked out of them they were liable to be *cudgelled*? Surely not; these mistakes arose from a misunderstanding of the rules under which they acted. They were intended to prevent offences from being committed; and was it not as likely that offences should take place after the speaker had left his chair, as whilst he was in it. It could hardly be supposed, that whilst the speaker was in his chair, and every member in his seat, that any violence should happen. It could not be expected that even the member from Vermont would go and *spit in a member's face*, or *knock him down*, whilst he was sitting in his place. It was when members were outside of the bar, when they were not under so much restraint as at other times, that the rules of the house were most liable to be infringed; and members were surely protected as much as if they were in their seats.

The gentleman from Virginia had stated that a great part of the members were without the bar of the house; but was no respect due to those who were within it? They were certainly not instruments to the disorder. Would the people have any confidence in their representatives if they had nothing to do but go out of the bar to *fight?* This was a distinction which he never expected to have been set up, and it certainly arose from a prejudiced view of the subject. He believed the American people had already anticipated their decision, and it could only be in one that the house and the country could be saved from *indelible infamy*.

The same gentleman said that all the members might have left the house. If this had been the case, or if a greater part had left it, he supposed the speaker would have said there was not a quorum, and the business could not have proceeded. Mr. Otis said he did not mean to go into the subject of privileges, though he did not, like the gentleman from Virginia, *hate* that or any other subject, the discussion of which was properly before them. He thought, however, that the conduct of the member from Vermont in saying that if the members from Connecticut were to vote against a certain motion, which was then the order of the day, they would be turned out of their places, was a direct attempt to control the freedom of debate; the gentleman came reeking from Connecticut, where he said he had ascertained the sentiments of the people, and undertook to intimidate and abuse the members from that state. Was it not clear that such conduct had a tendency to provoke recrimination? And if it were admitted, it must be evident they had nothing to expect but *disorder*, *bloodshed* and *murder!* If gentlemen decided reasonably, they must decide that there never could be a greater outrage than this committed with so little provocation. The resolution reported by the committee of privileges was a proper one, and to agree to it, was the only way in which they could purge the house of its *pollution*. If this was not done, it could not be expected that this would be the last affray which would take place in the presence of that assembly; if not done, the people would lose their confidence in their representatives; and if not done, he, for one, should feel the honor of a seat in that house, as greatly diminished and overshadowed—as falling, as declining. Indeed the only satisfactory mode would be, to send the member from Vermont back to his constituents; which would shew to the world, that a conduct like this could never receive the sanction of the American people. If this mode were not adopted, it would be better for the house to expunge its rules, and trust to their own forbearance for the observance of order; or they had better adjourn, and leave the public business undone. It is better to have no rules at all, than suffer them to be thus grosly violated with impunity.

Mr. RUTLEDGE said, he was not disposed to accept the invitation which had been given yesterday to pass over in silence a subject which cast an indelible stain upon the legislature of the United States—He was surprised at this invitation being given, and greatly so at its coming from the quarter it did. He did not suppose that twenty years had so cooled the blood of the hero of Mud Fort (Gen. Smith)—he did not imagine that short space of time would have brought so much philosophy to his mind as to permit him to give a silent vote respecting an offence which wounded the character of his country, and prostrated her dignity and honor. Mr. R. said, he must own, that he had not the philosophy of that gentlemen, but should express, in strong terms, the abhorrence which he felt for this gross indecency. He hoped they should expel the member who had thus offended; he was persuaded, from what he saw in the house, that he would not be expelled unanimously, but he trusted the vote would be carried by more than two thirds of the members present. If he should be disappointed in his expectation, and the house was not to be cleansed of its pollution, it would be some consolation to him to reflect upon his not having given a silent vote—it would afford him some comfort when he should return to his constituents, who, he was persuaded, in common with their fellow citizens, from Georgia to New-Hampshire, would be scandalized by the outrageous indecency of the Vermont member, to have it to say that he did not sit still on the present occasion—that unused as he was to public speaking—never having an occasion to speak in public except when at the seat of government—he had resisted as much as his feeble talents would permit him the admission of an indecency which would (if not punished with severity) turn this house into a bear garden, and an arena for gladiators.

It appeared to him that the gentleman from Virginia had spoken to-day, because he stood in order to speak. Yesterday he did not wish the vote to be taken until he had delivered his sentiments. He wished that gentleman had felt as much for the dignity of the country, as he did for the gentleman from Vermont; if so, the committee would not have had to listen to his *up-hill speeches*. The gentleman would excuse him for using this term, as his observations were inaccurate, and he had recurred to things as facts which were not so.

The gentleman had undertaken to say the house was not in session, without attempting to prove it. In confirmation of this opinion he said, that a senator sat in his (Mr. N.'s) seat, during the counting of the ballots, and wrote a letter. This, Mr. R asserted was untrue.—Whilst the senator was standing without the bar, he was requested by a member from Pennsylvania to frank a letter. He was invited to take a seat for the purpose. He declined, saying, "your house is in session." On being assured there would be no impropriety in the thing, he went to a desk and wrote the address of a letter as requested, and then retired.

Mr. FINDLEY said, that the fact was as had just been stated, except that when the gentleman of the senate was desired to write the frank, he did not object to it from an idea of the house being in session. For his own part, Mr F. said, he did not so consider it, or he should not have thought of asking him to take a seat within the bar of the house.

Mr. NICHOLAS could not say he saw the gentleman writing there. The gentleman from S. Carolina might be assured he did not mean to state as fact what was not so.

Mr. RUTLEDGE said, it was not unusual for the gentleman from Virginia to deny the intention of misrepresentation. With respect to the situation of the house at the time this affray happened, Mr. R. acknowledged that it was not in good order, though it was in session. But the gentleman from Virginia said, no motion could have been made. He would also say, that no motion could be made whilst he was speaking, nor whilst the house was engaged in any other business. There was no way of getting out of session, but by adjournment; so that instead of its being a *fiction* to say the house was in session, it was certainly a fiction to say it was not so. He thought with his friend from Massachusetts, that this was not to be considered as an offence against the gentleman from Connecticut, but as an offence against the nation; and unless the resolution should be adopted, the character of our country would be a degraded one indeed—What will on this occasion be the feelings of our citizens in general? What the situation of those in foreign countries—what will be that of our representatives abroad? They would be asked whether it was a fact, that one of the members of our national legislature spat in the face of another? They must acknowledge the fact; but he hoped they would also have it in their power to say, "*but the offensive member was immediately expelled.*"

The gentleman from Virginia concluded his observations with a wish, that every thing of a party nature might be kept out of view. Mr. R. said this might be desirable? but he also thought it was necessary to look at the business fully. He wished gentlemen to see the thing in this light; for if members were permitted to commit offences with impunity, it would put a minority completely in the power of a majority, and buoy up the latter to a height which would be very inconvenient to a minority. He, therefore, thought that though a difference of political opinion had drawn a strong line of distinction between them, in order to restore the house to its former purity, they ought to unite their force in expelling the member from Vermont from his seat.

Mr. R. having sat down, the call for the question was very loud.

Mr. SITGREAVES said, before the question was taken, he wished to make some observations upon it. He was one of those who had felt from the first moment in which he was informed of this occurrence, until the present time, as a member of that body a very strong sense of humiliation, arising from the fact itself, committed in the face of the house, and from the manner in which the enquiry into the business had been conducted.

On the evening of the day on which the offence had been committed, he had said what he never should repent having said, "that he was at that moment prepared to give the vote which is now called for. He still believed, that to have expelled the member from Vermont before the house separated, would have been the properest step which could have been taken for preserving the honor of the house, and for expiating the offence. The major opinion was, however, different. Though the offence was committed before their eyes, it was agreed that a committee should be appointed to examine the evidence. They did so, and reported the result. Yet, after this, it had been determined to re-hear the evidence before a committee of the whole; so that they had been obliged to expend the time of the house and the public money, in re-hearing a business which had already been sufficiently heard, and they are now called to give a vote upon the resolution originally reported.

The gentlemen who have spoken against the resolution, have made no apology for the fact itself. They have acknowledged the act was indecent, outrageous and improper; but they have availed themselves of circumstances to get rid of the consequences of this confession. Though he owned this admission gave strength to the resolution, yet he was sorry it had been admitted, if gentlemen still opposed the propriety of the resolution; as he hoped when the fact was admitted, the committee would not have been compelled to listen to any thing in extenuation of an act so gross and indecent.

Mr. S. said he would consider the arguments which had been adduced to get rid of the consequences which followed an admission of the fact.

He confessed he had heard it insinuated, in the course of the examination of the witnesses, that the house was not in order when this offence was committed; yet he hardly expected it would have been seriously maintained. It had been constantly asked whether the house was not in session, from the Speaker's taking the chair till the vote of adjournment; it was impossible to disorganize the House without a vote of adjournment; and all the pretexts which have been used to get rid of this position, are to use the argument of the gentleman from Virginia, *fictions* contrary to fact. It was said the house was not engaged in any business. Was this true? Were not two members of the house appointed as tellers to count the ballots for managers, and were they not counting the votes? Was not the house engaged in business when a member was speaking? Surely it was. And was it not also engaged in business when the clerk was reading papers? It certainly was; and, at the time when this affray happened, the house was as much engaged in the ordinary business of the sitting, as at this or any other moment. It was said the house was not in order because the speaker was not in the chair. The Speaker is not in the chair now; nor was he when lengthy communications were received. But it was also said that many members were out of their seats. But some were in their places and could not the house be in session, except all the members were in their places? At this moment, he said, I see groupes round the fires, and would it be said that the house were not now in order? it was impossible to shew, that these indulgences which members availed themselves of, decomposed the house. It was not in the nature of things that the house could be dissolved in such a way.

But it was also stated, that the member from Vermont and the member from Connecticut were on the outside of the bar.—This was an endeavour to substitute a sort of fiction to get rid of the rules of the house. But could it be supposed, that a member without the bar was less subject to the rules, than when in his seat? Gentlemen had created this distinction; but no one had said that an offence committed without the bar would not be punishable; and if it were liable to punishment at all, he saw no reason why it should not be liable to the highest punishment.

Mr. S. was inclined to believe, that tho' these nice distinctions were urged, they were not much relied upon; because though gentlemen used them, they had recourse to others; and if these had been well founded, they would have been sufficient.

It was said, that the member from Vermont could not have put up with an insult like that offered by the member from Connecticut, and that the impossibility of putting up with it was a sufficient extenuation of his crime. He had all along thought that whenever any thing was said of the provocation which produced the act complained of, they wandered from the proper path. He believed no anterior circumstance had any thing to do with the judgment which the House ought to pass upon this offence.—Provocation might make some difference betwixt the parties themselves, but it had nothing to do with the business as it respected that house. If provocation was to be admitted, in extenuation of a crime, no offence could be committed that would not find an apology. If a man's passions, and ungovernable nature, were to be an extenuation, crimes of the blackest nature would be thus apologized for. But it was agreed in every society, from the convivial meeting to the Legislature, that some rules were necessary for their government, and when these rules were once fixed, it was necessary for the preservation of order, that they should be observed. If the gentleman from Vermont conceived himself injured, he ought to have taken another time for resenting it. If a number of gentlemen meet together, and an insult be given which is past being tolerated, and which calls for satisfaction and atonement, will any one say that the proper way of obtaining these, would be to interrupt the harmony of the company in which the individuals are assembled? Do not those who call themselves gentlemen, suppress their indignation, and seek other means of obtaining satisfaction, means which shall not affect the peace and order of society? Is it not one of the essential rules of the laws of our country, that no man shall be permitted, by giving way to his own private passions, to disturb the order of society? And the same rule ought certainly to be observed in that house more especially.

But will gentlemen say it was impossible for the gentleman from Vermont to postpone an atonement for the offence which he supposed was committed against him? will gentlemen seriously say this, when the member from Connecticut, who received a much greater insult, was able to preserve the respect due from an individual to the whole Representatives of the people of the United States; could any man suppose that the feelings of the gentleman from Connecticut were less sensible than the feelings of the gentleman from Vermont? would any one call in question his spirit or ability? Do not all who know him, know that his courage, strength and spirit, enabled him to take instantaneous revenge, had not his respect for the house prevented him from doing so?

But, if they were to enquire into this provocation, the result would be as unfavourable, as the principle itself. If an enquiry were instituted at all, it must be carried to its source; and it would be found the member from Vermont was the aggressor. It would be found that he was in the habit of provoking insult. It was in proof that he had called in question the integrity of the members from Connecticut. The whole subject of his conversation with the Speaker, was one uninterrupted series of reflections, the most scandalous and untrue, upon the whole delegation from Connecticut; and the person who was guilty of the first provocation was guilty of the whole. When gentlemen admit that the provocation which the gentleman from Vermont received, as some extenuation of his fault, they must also admit the same for the provocation received by the gentleman from Connecticut; so that when gentlemen find the first and last offence committed by the member from Vermont, an inference is drawn which is irresistable.

For himself, he thought the indecorum which the gentleman from Vermont had been guilty of towards the representatives of Connecticut, would, of itself, have justified his expulsion from the house. He considered the spitting in the member's face as a personal offence; but the others were wounds upon the better part, the moral spirit of those gentlemen; so that the first offence was the most aggravated of the two.

It was impossible, Mr, S. said, to state a case more clear than that the resolution before the committee ought to be adopted But was this all? It was not. It was necessary to call the attention of the committee, to the statement made by the chairman, of the grossly indecent words made use of by the member from Vermont, in the close of his defence yesterday. When the member was laying under the reproach of the house, for violating the rules of decorum, for violating the respect which he owed to the house—when on his trial for this very fact, he introduced an indecency of expression which cannot be overlooked, as if he bid defiance to the house, and were determined to add

offence to offence. This alone, as well as his former act, was sufficient to have justified an immediate expulsion. He believed a body properly tenacious of its own honours would have come to a vote of this kind; but the longer the enquiry was prolonged, the more they invited his outrages. He wished, therefore, to add this latter offence to the former, in order to shew the full ground of the member's expulsion, since this latter offence was of too gross a nature to be lost sight of. He moved to add the following words to the resolution, "*and for a gross indecency of language in his defence before this house.*"

This offence, Mr. S. said, did not pass outside the bar, or whilst votes were counting, nor was it provoked. If there were gentlemen in the house, therefore, who wished this man still to remain amongst them, let them take the responsibility upon themselves.

There was one circumstance more which had not been noticed, which was the impropriety of depriving the member of his seat and his district of a Representative. It would be more honourable to the district, as men and as citizens, to believe they would rejoice in shewing their sense of the misconduct of their member, by returning another. In acting thus, they should be giving the district an opportunity of wiping away the stain which in some degree attached to them for an offence done by their representative. When he was sent back to his constituents, they would dispose of him as they thought proper; if they approve his conduct, they will send him again; if not, they will send another member in his place, less likely to contaminate the body to which he is sent.

Some objections were offered to this amendment by Messrs. R. Williams and Mr. Gallatin. They said, if the expressions complained of were considered as a contempt of court, they ought to have been punished immediately as such; but if they were bro't forward as part of the charge against the member from Vermont, he ought be heard in his behalf, as on the former charge.

After the amendment had been supported by Messrs. Sewall, Brooks and Harper,

Mr. Coit trusted, when he declared it to be his intention to vote against this amendment, he should not be thought to be an advocate of Mr. Lyon, or of his indecent language. In the course of his defence, he had made use of several expressions highly improper to be used by a member of that house; but they marked the character of the man. He was unwilling, however, to take hold of these circumstances against him, but would give them all the weight they deserved. He presumed the particular expression alluded to fell from the member inadvertently, and was not intended to offend the decorum and order of the house. He, therefore, thought, notwithstanding the opinion which he had of the man, that it would be more consistent with the candor and dignity of the house, not to notice it.

Mr. Dayton (the speaker) said, that in his opinion, the gentleman just sat down, had said more in defence of the member from Vermont, than he had himself uttered, or than had been said for him by the gentlemen from N. Carolina and Virginia. He had given sanction to the plea of the member from Vermont—who said that he did not know he was violating the rules of the house—*he did it through inadvertence!* Was this a plea to be made for this man? Before, said he, we knew what we had to expect, and that it was necessary to walk with *dirks* or *daggers* for our defence against him; now we know, that when he rises to speak, the ears of all must be stopped, or offended, with his gross indecencies. He hoped, therefore, that the gentleman from Connecticut would allow this charge to be added to the resolucion. Neither the gentleman from N. Carolina nor the gentleman from Virginia attempted to defend his conduct. Already it may have been noticed (he at least had noticed it) that the chairs in the line in which the member from Vermont sits, have, in a great measure, been deserted. He hoped, therefore, the committee would agree in bringing forward this last indecency, and join it to the other charge, as it was such as would not be allowed in any *grog-shop* in the country.

Mr. Coit said he should withdraw his opposition to the proposed amendment, so soon as he was convinced he was wrong; sooner he must not be expected to do it. There was a great difference betwixt words and actions. Every man's experience must tell him that words sometimes drop inadvertently. This might have been the case with the member from Vermont, and he still thought it would be better to pass over this expression.

Mr. Kittera said the expression could not be uttered inadvertently, as the member read his defence.

Mr. S. Smith did not believe that the expression alluded to was read. What the gentleman read, was delivered in a tone of voice which every one could hear; but what he said as he sat down, was uttered in a lower tone of voice, and he did not hear it. He had read his speech that morning in the papers, in which there was no such expression.—He wished to repeat to the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Rutledge) who had given him a *Phillippic*, that his reason for wishing to take a vote upon this question without debate, was no other than to spare a farther expence of time upon a business, which he thought, had already occupied too much.

After a few other observations, the question was put on the amendment and carried 48 to 43.

(Debate to be continued.)

MONDAY—FEBRUARY 12.

Mr. Otis presented a petition from the manufacturers of blue sugar paper, in Massachusetts, praying that an additional duty may be laid on the importation of this species of paper.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Van Cortlandt presented the petition of James Brown, of West Chester, in the state of New-York, praying for the payment of certain supplies furnished during the war—Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims made an unfavourable report on the petition of John Madeiras, who prayed certain money which he stated to be due to him as deputy-quarter-master, during the war.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of privileges; when, after considerable discussion, Mr. R. Williams moved to amend the resolution reported, by striking out the words "be for this disorderly behaviour expelled," and insert in their place, "is highly censurable, and that he be reprimanded by the Speaker, in the presence of this house."

This amendment called forth a number of observations; the question was, however, at length taken upon it, and it was negatived 52 to 44.

The question was then taken upon the resolution as reported for the expulsion of Mr. Lyon, which was agreed to 51 to 43.

The committee then rose, and reported the amendment to the resolution which had been agreed to (which was what related to the second offence of Mr. Lyon) together with the evidence which had been taken before it.

The house took up the report, and the question being put upon the amendment, it was agreed to 49 to 46.

The question was then about to be put upon the resolution as amended, and the yeas and nays taken (which had been called for and agreed to) when Mr. R. Williams renewed his amendment, for confining the punishment of Mr. Lyon to a reprimand by the Speaker in the presence of the house.

The Ayes upon this question were the NAYS *upon the final question; and* vice versa, *without an individual variation.*

The amendment of Mr. Williams being negatived, the question then returned upon the resolution for an expulsion.

Upon which question, the ayes and nays were as follows:

AYES.

Mess.	Baer		Hosmer
	Bartlett		Imlay
	Bayard		Kittera
	Brookes		Lyman
	Bullock		Machir
	Champlin		Matthews
	Chapman		Morgan
	Cochran		Morris
	Coit		Otis
	Craik		I. Parker
	Dana		J. Parker
	Davis		Reed
	Dennis		Rutledge
	Dent		Schureman
	Evans		Sewall
	A. Foster		Shepard
	D. Foster		Sinnickson
	J. Freeman		Sitgreaves
	Glenn		N. Smith
	Goodrich		Sprague
	Gordon		Thatcher
	Grove		Thomas
	Harper		Thompson
	Hartley		Tillinghast
	Hindman		Van Alen
	Holmes		Wadsworth.—52

NAYS.

Mass.	Mess. Freeman	*Virg.*	Harrison
	Skinner		Jones
	Varnum		New
N.Y.	Elmendorf		Nicholas
	Havens		A. Trigg
	Livingston		J. Trigg
	Van Cortlandt		Venable
Penn.	Bard	*N.C.*	Blount
	Findley		Bryan
	Gallatin		Gillespie
	Gregg		Locke
	Hanna		Macon
	M'Clenachan		M'Dowell
Mar.	S. Smith		Stanford
	Sprigg		R. Williams
Virg.	Brent	*S. C.*	Benton
	Cabell		W. Smith
	T. Claiborne		Sumpter
	Clay	*Geor.*	Baldwin
	Clopton		Milledge
	Dawson	*Ken.*	Fowler
	Giles	*Tenn.*	W. Claiborne

The Speaker then declared the yeas to be 52, and the nays 44; and as the constitution required two thirds of the members present to carry a resolution like the present, it was not agreed to.

Just before the yeas and nays were taken, a message in writing was received from the President of the United States; but from the lateness of the hour (it being half past four o'clock) it was not read.

Adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

House *of* Representatives.

February 7.

Mr. Preston presented several petitions from the citizens of the County of Delaware praying that a law may be passed making the poor of that county a county charge, and authorising the erection of a house for the employment and support of the poor, which were read and referred.

Mr. Hempbill presented a petition from a number of the citizens of the State, praying that the law against horse stealing may be rendered more efficient, as this crime has encreased to an alarming extent; which was read and referred.

Mr. Bonnett reported a bill authorising the governor to appoint commissaries to run the line between the counties of Bedford and Huntington, which was read and made the order of the day for—

Mr. W. Maclay read a bill in his place for limiting the time upon which judgments shall continue alien upon real estates and suits may be brought against public officers and their sureties, which was presented and made the order of the day.

The bill for raising a sum of money by lottery for finishing Lower Dublin Academy was read a third time and passed.

The bill to authorize Archibald M'Guire to erect a wing dam on Connemaugh river in Westmoreland county was read a third time and passed.

The bill to provide for the recording the several roads which have been and which hereafter may be laid out in the county of Philadelphia was read a third time and passed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the supplement to the to prevent the exportation of bread and flour not merchantable and for repealing at a certain time all the laws heretofore made for that purpose, Mr. Preston in the chair.—After considerable debate the first section of the bill was negatived.

The committee rose and had leave to sit again, and the house adjourned.

February 8.

Mr. Evans presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Huntingdon county, praying that the Legislature may take into consideration the propriety of exonerating them from the payment of taxes levied during the late war, which was read and referred.

Mr. Hempbill reported a bill to confirm the road from Fox's tavern to West-Chester, which was read and made the order of the day for this day se'nnight.

Mr. Hannum reported a bill to vest in the heirs of William Rankin deceased, such parts of his forfeited estate as have not been sold by the Commonwealth, which was read and made the order of the day for this day se'nnight.

Mr. Hoge reported in favor of an election district at Cannonsburgh in Washington county.

Mr. W. Maclay reported against the petition of a number of the citizens of Lancaster county, praying leave to erect fishdams.

The amendment by the Senate to the bill to provide for paying the expences of certain tracts of land granted to Cornplanter,

The house again resolved itself into committee of the whole on the Bill supplementary to the act to prevent the exportation of bread and flour not merchantable &c. Mr. Preston in the chair, which bill was agreed to with sundry amendments.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for granting a sum of money to the Academy at Newtown in Bucks county, for the purpose of erecting a school house Mr. Preston in the chair, which bill was agreed to.

The bill for altering certain election districts in the county of Berks was read a second time and agreed to.

The bill to declare Pine creek in the county of Lycoming a public highway was read a second time and agreed to.

The bill for altering an election district in the county of Dauphin was read a second time and agreed to.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill to authorise the raising 500 dollars by lottery for a school in New Hanover Township, Montgomery county, Dr. Leib in the chair, which bill was agreed to.

Adjourned.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, February 12.

MELANCHOLY.

Halifax, January 21.

Extract of a letter from Wilmot, dated the 2d inst. to a gentleman in this town.

"Your friends, Mr. Patrick M'Master and Mr. William Harris, have lately perished by shipwreck in this neighbourhood. On the Friday following Christmas, a report was brought of a wreck and some dead bodies being found on the shore of the Bay of Fundy, near to the settlement of Dr. Halliburton's land; on which, Messrs. Woodberry, Moreton, and some others crossed over the North Mountain, to the bay shore, where they saw the masts and part of the hull of a small schooner, near the bank—and at some considerable distance three mutilated dead bodies, which had been hauled up and laid upon the land. One of these unhappy persons proves to be Mr. Patrick M'Master.

"The bodies of the other two persons found near Mr. M'Master, are unknown. Fearing some of the people near the settlement might have been too attentive in picking up the booty, and remiss in other things, occasioned Mr. Moreton, with a large company of young men, to search the bay shore and the adjacent woods; in doing which, they yesterday found in the woods, at the distance of many miles from the wreck, and at some distance from each other, 3 bodies frozen to death—one of which, by his pocket-book proves to be Mr. William Harris; the others unknown.

"After the usual formalities the bodies of these poor sufferers will be brought to this settlement and decently interred. Their papers, &c. will be kept in safety, till persons properly authorised appear to claim them."

SALEM, (Mass.) February 6.

ANOTHER FIRE!

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the inhabitants of this town were alarmed by the cry of fire. It was from Mr. Gray's ship the Aurora, lying in the harbour, partly loaded for a foreign voyage. When first discovered, she was so completely involved in flames, that neither the owner, or scarce any other person, conceived there was any chance for saving her. However, some boat-loads of men, of extraordinary powers of exertion, went off directly with the suction engine, which is under the direction of Mr. Sweetser, got under the stern of the vessel, and poured a deluge into the cabin (where the fire began) and soon slackened its fury. They were immediately seconded by others of their fellow-citizens; and their united efforts finally restored to Mr. Gray a ship and cargo worth ten thousand pounds which he had considered as inevitable lost, with a comparatively trifling damage. A large quantity of rum was in the hold, but so well secured that happily the fire did not touch it; but two puncheons which were left between decks caught, and assisted in spreading the flames over the ship.

An unhappy man, by the name of Duncan, had the care of the vessel that night, and his candle no doubt occasioned the fire. He himself was burnt to death in the cabin.

A number of the same gentlemen, whose exertions were so conspicuous, and so effectual in the late fire at the school-house, were foremost in saving this vessel; and they and their companions deserve the thanks of their fellow-citizens.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 13.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark, and the Northern Liberties, at Mr. Dunwoody's tavern, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to be supported at the ensuing Election, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That being fully impressed with a sense of the talents and integrity of Benjamin R: Morgan, his services in public life, and his attachment to the laws and constitution of his country, the meeting do recommend him to their fellow-citizens as a proper person to be elected a Senator for this district, and will individually give him all the support in their power.

Joseph Cowperthwait,
Chairman.
Wm. Clifton, Jun.
Feb. 12. *Secretary.*

The first *coup d'essai* of the new order of Knighthood, cannot fail to gratify those who have believed with Burke, that the Age of Chivalry was gone: The principle of *fraternity*, which existed the prime bulwark of Chivalry, till certain modern quacks drove it out of vogue, by usurping it as a cover for rascality, bound every Knight by the (once) forcible ties of honor to preserve, protect and defend the interests of the order, and the person of his associate, at all hazards and perils. Such was Chivalry in its primitive state, when tyrant order had not shackled man, but free, to follow *inclination*, was the mode. How much will the rising generation owe to Sir A—— G——, and Sir J—— N——, for reviving even the *memory* of those blessed times! The Age of Chivalry is *not* gone: From the old world, indeed, it may have taken its departure, and left her degenerate sons to become the prey of wolves, tigers, or sansculottes—But we have enrapturing evidence that it still lingers here, and that here it still has votaries, who "on, by the spur of valour, goaded," can "stop the wheels of government," vilify its administrators, and advance with firmness to rescue a brother from condign punishment, amidst the united execrations of all puny lovers of decency and dignity. The Age of Chivalry is *not* gone: Long *live* the Knights of the Wooden Sword!

The thirst of the Bostonians for theatrical entertainments, appears to be fairly *burnt* out.

If the extraordinary support experienced by the *spitting animal*, who lately made an exhibition of his powers, should be proportionably backed by the democrats out of doors, the resemblance of the propensities of those mischievous animals to the *cat* tribe, will be rendered nearly complete. If they believe in *transmigration*, the acquisition of *eight* additional lives must afford a very consolatory prospect—as the day of retribution for "the deeds done in the flesh" is thus indefinitely prolonged.

Strange change if patriot democrats
Strip'd of their mortal coil,
Should quick transmigrate into cats,
And thus their enemies foil:
"*Ocyus aut serius*," comes the hour,
As wisdom's page will tell,
When *curst imposture* stripp'd of pow'r
Flies to her native hell.
But lo, to baulk the promis'd hope,
Which suff'ring patience drew,
Sir Democrat by an arch stroke
Takes on the form of Beast.

The cloven foot of party was never more fully exposed than by the vote which negatived the resolution for the expulsion of the member from Vermont.

Look at the names—The motions of a fugalman were never more obsequiously followed by a troop of soldiers, than the dictum of party on this occasion—Look at the names!

MR. FENNO,

There never was, I believe, greater anxiety in the people to see the yeas and nays on any question decided by congress, than that of yesterday, on the abominable conduct of Matthew Lyon. As many of your readers do not know which States the different members represent, you will much oblige several of us by affixing the name of the State opposite that of the member, in publishing the yeas and nays. *A Country Subscriber.*

Germantown, Feb. 13.

For the Gazette of the United States.

The Habitual Bottle.

MR. FENNO,

I called a few days past, after an absence of six years, to visit an *old acquaintance*, whose talents are at once an ornament and an honor to the community; the pride, the boast, and the support of his friends—and I prophecy may long continue so, if the *habitual bottle* is banished from the number of the *latter*, and ranked as it ought to be, among his most deadly *enemies*. Instead of the manly step, the upright deportment, and the *firm* hand of friendship, I mark'd an altered gait, a faultering voice, and received a *trembling* hand.

I was struck with horror at the change, yet in these things it was not less visible, or less mortifying, than in the change of subjects which were chosen for my entertainment.

In place of information, amusement, and what of either had ever before been marked with the strong lines *of genius*; were allusions, puerile, undignified and indecent—and *melancholy reverse*, the bottle supplied the deficiency.

He had not returned late from the convivial board, nor had he accidentally over-stepped the line of temperance in the luxury of a cheerful glass with a few friends at home; but, with each transient stranger or acquaintance, or for want of even that apology, had nearly finished, *and alone*, the *habitual*, and *disqualifying potion*.

Cursed bottle, that enfeebles, lays prostrate, and in ruins, the *greatest minds*, exposes to view their weaknesses and vices;—gives cause of triumph to their enemies, and of lasting sorrow and regret to their friends: that at the same time anticipates, and sullies the evening of an useful, and an honorable day.

Hail! to the cheerful, companionable, healthful, temperate glass. But curse on the enervating, destructive, *habitual bottle*.

Intemperance has so long been the theme of the moralist, that perhaps much force cannot be added to the arguments heretofore produced against it: in all its stages, in all its varied forms it is odious, disgusting, and destructive. I mean only here to point at its effects, on such as become its votaries, and its victims, from long habits of indulgence, which daily, and almost imperceptibly to themselves, but not with less certainty on that account are drawn into its inextricable vortex.

To trace the progress and decline of a *great* mind; to arrest its progress to decay and ruin; to restore it to its native strength and dignity, is the object of this little essay. If volumes were devoted to the same end, time would at least *be nobly lost*.

MENTOR.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3. 1798.

Six Per Cent.	16/8
Three per Cent.	10/3
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/9
BANK United States,	20
——— Pennsylvania,	23 per cent.
——— North America,	50 per cent.
Insurance Co Pennsylvania,	20
——— N. A.	shares 41 dividend off.

The managers of the City Dancing Assembly give notice that the anniversary Ball to commemorate the birth of George Washington, will be held at Mr Rickets's Circus, the 22d instant. Feb. 12. 3t22d

Arrived at New-York.

Brig Minison, Peekle, Hamburg, 127 days.
Three Brothers, Lillon, New-Bedford 6 days.

NEW-THEATRE.

13th February, 1798.

☞ The Public are respectfully acquainted, that on account of the preparations for OSCAR and MALVINA, not being completed, the Performances advertised for to-morrow, are unavoidably postponed until

THURSDAY EVENING,

FEBRUARY 15,

When will be presented the TRAGEDY of

The GAMESTER.

Beverly, mr Fennell—Stukely, mr Warren—Lewson, mr Wignell—Jarvis, mr Morris—Bates, mr Taylor—Dawson, mr Warrell, jun—Waiter, mr Hunter.

Mrs Beverly, mrs Merry (being her first appearance in that character)—Charlotte, mrs Francis—Lucy, mrs Doctor.

To which will be added (for the first time) a Grand Heroic Pantomime Ballet and Spectacle, taken from *Ossian*, called

OSCAR AND MALVINA.

[Composed by Mr. Byrne—and performed under his direction at the Theatre, Covent Garden, upwards of two hundred nights.

The new Music composed—and the ancient Scots Music selected and adapted by Mr. Shield. The Overture by Mr. Reeves.

Oscar, (the descendant of Fingal) mr Byrne—Carroi, (the Scottish Chieftain) mr Hardinge—Fingal, mr Taylor—Morven, mr Marshall—Draco, mr Warrell, jun—Scotch Pedlar, (with the Song, 'I am a jolly gay Pedlar') mr Francis—Scotch Lad, mr Fox.

Scotch Lassie, miss Milbourne—Malvina (daughter to Toscar) mrs Byrne.

Principal Bard, mr Darley.

Bards—Messrs. Fox, Warrell, T. Warrell, Hunter, Blissett, Matthew, &c.—mrs Warrell, miss Milbourne, mrs Stuart, mrs Hunter, mad. Harwood, &c.

The Scenery, part painted by Mr. Milbourne, and part by Messrs. Holland and Stuart.

Representing—The Hall of Fingal, with a Banquet preparatory to the Nuptials of Oscar and Malvina.

The Mountain of Ben Lomond, with the Military Procession of Carrol to the Hall of Fingal.

A view of the Sea and Rock from which Oscar escapes by leaping from a high precipice into the arms of his Soldiers.

The Bridge, with the Camp of Carrol.

The death of Carrol by the hands of Malvina—his descent into the Sea—and the conflagration of the Camp of Carrol.

☞ On Friday, The *Clandestine Marriage.*

For Bremen,

The Danish Brigantine

JOHANNA,

John Andrew Thiessen, *Master.*

EXPECTED to sail on the 18th instant. For *Passage* only, apply to the captain on board, at Hamilton's wharf, or to

EDWARD DUNANT,

No. 149, South Front-street,

Who requests all those having accounts against said vessel, to exhibit the same for payment, previous to the 18th inst. as no demands will be paid after departure from hence.

He has still on hand, of the Cargo of said vessel, from Malaga,

80 kegs fresh Raisins
116 jars } fine bloom ditto
108 boxes }
90 boxes Muscate ditto
10 kegs Figs
8 pipes } superior Catalolia Wine
21 hhds. }
Malaga and Mountain Wine in hhds. qr. casks
And a few qr. casks fine old Colemena Wine.

February 13. *3t

TO BE SOLD,

At No. 36, North Eighth street,

The time of an indented Black Girl.

SHE has about eight or ten years to serve—washes and irons well, and is to be disposed of for want of employment.

Feb 13. §

Flax Seed for sale.

Apply to

GEO. DOBSON,

No. 25, South Third-street.

January 27 §

Public Sale of Real Eſtates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two ſtory brick Houſe, with a two ſtory frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; alſo, a vacant Lot of 40 feet ſquare, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This intereſt has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is ſituated in Chriſtian-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, the ſecond houſe from Mr. Caleb Aſh's.

No 2. A three ſtory brick Houſe, ſituate at the north eaſt corner of Cheſnut ſtreets, being 14 feet on Second-ſtreet, and 20 feet on Cheſnut-ſtreet, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the beſt ſtands for the ſale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handſome well finiſhed three ſtory brick Houſe, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, ſituate in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, No. 40. This houſe is built and finiſhed in the modern ſtyle, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a ciſtern of rain water in the yard; and the houſe is at preſent let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three ſtory brick Houſe, ſituate in Plumb-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreet, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at preſent occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three ſtory brick Houſe, on the bank ſide of Front-ſtreet, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-ſtreet, where it is five ſtory. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter caſh, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3awtI5F

Saliſbury Eſtate.

THE Subſcriber, propoſing to contract his buſineſs, offers this Eſtate for ſale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaſt and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good griſt Mill, with two pair of ſtones; alſo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with theſe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpoſe of caſting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thouſand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beſt Hay and Paſture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is ſuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of ſixty-nine guns lately made, although ſome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The ſituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ſtate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from ſeveral landings on the Hudſon's river, and having every advantage that can reſult from a plenty of water iſſuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converſed into a variety of other uſeful purpoſes. The purchaſer can be accommodated with all the ſtock and utenſils, and have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blaſt immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with ſome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premiſes, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

Recently Publiſhed,

And juſt imported from England, by WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second ſtreet, and may be had of MORG N J. RHEES,

A Cheap and valuable work, in two cloſely printed volumes in 8vo. (price 3 dollars)

Illuſtrations of Prophecy:

In which are elucidated many predictions, which occur in Iſaiah, Daniel, the writings of the Evangeliſts and book of Revelation; which are tho't to foretell among other great events, a revolution in France favorable to the intereſts of mankind, the overthrow of the papal power and of eccleſiaſtical tyranny, the downfall of civil deſpotiſm, and the ſubſequent melioration of the ſtate of the world: together with

A large collection of Extracts,

Interſperſed through the work, and taken from numerous commentators, particularly from

Joſeph Mede,	Sir Iſaac Newton,
Vitringa,	Mr. William Lowth,
Dr. Th. Goodwin,	Fleming,
Dr. Henry More,	Bengelius,
Dr. John Owen,	Daubuz,
Dr. Creſſener,	Whitby,
Peter Jurieu,	Lowman,
Brenius,	Biſhop Newton, and
Biſhop Chandler,	Biſhop Hurd.

By JOSEPH LOMAS TOWERS.

Beſides various other inquiries treated of in this work, and numerous illuſtrations of prophecy; it contains a conſiderable number of facts or obſervations on the ſymbolic language of prophecy, the authenticity, uſes, and obſcurity of the apocalypſe, and the genuineneſs of the Hebrew prophets; on the rapid corruption of chriſtianity in the fourth century; on the diſperſion and reſtoration of the Jews, the hiſtory of the falſe Meſſiahs who have appeared among them, and the reaſons in ſupport of the conjecture that the Afghans are the deſcendants of the ten tribes; on the right of reſiſtance to oppreſſion; on the irruptions of the northern nations, and the cauſes of the decline and fall of the Roman empire; on the cuſtoms of the Tartars, and the independence of the Arabs; on the conqueſts of thoſe nations, and thoſe of the Turks; on the uſurpation of the Mamalukes, and the paſt hiſtory and preſent ſtate of Egypt; on the character and conduct of Conſtantine, Juſtinian, Clovis, and Lewis XIV; on the ſcarcity of books in the dark ages, and the cauſes of the decline of literature; on the rapid riſe of the French monarchy, and the cauſes of its fall; on the inconſiſtencies in the political characters of biſhops Newton and Hurd; on the peculiarities of Dr. Th. Burnet's theory of the earth; on the beneficial effects which chriſtianity has produced in favor of learning and civil liberty, and its tendency to promote the eſtabliſhment of equal governments.

Independent of the large proportion of original matter contained in theſe volumes, thoſe who are intereſted in the ſubject will, it is preſumed, wiſh to peruſe or conſult them, becauſe the extracts introduced in them, which are accurately cited, and marked with inverted commas, are taken from a greater number of writers on the prophecies (at leaſt if the roman catholic commentators be excluded) than are eaſily acceſſible to any one individual even in Europe, or are probably to be found in any one library in the world. They are furniſhed with indexes, and a copious table of contents. Jan. 22—2aw2w

Imported in the ſhip MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Maſter,

From Bourdeaux, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, No. 11, Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy		
Iriſh market claret in caſes	}	Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do.	}	Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.		

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 buſhels Liverpool ſalt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

W. HAYDON

Delineator of Drawing—from London,

(Where he has ſtudied ſeveral years under one of the moſt eminent maſters in that ſcience)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as uſual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewiſe, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himſelf his terms will be particularly advantageous to thoſe that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 9. 52w

To Be Sold,

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceaſed, and poſſeſſion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, conſiſting of the houſe, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a ſtable, and other improvements.—The houſe is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the ſame breadth as the houſe and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled ciſtern, both with pumps in good repair. The ſtable ſtands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horſes and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central poſition and the advantages it poſſeſſes with reſpect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any perſon wiſhing to poſſeſs an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of

ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.

January 11 §

The Subſcriber

INFORMS thoſe whom it may intereſt or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed *Monday, the twenty-ſixth day of February next*, to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-houſe in this city, on the ſubject of his petition for the benefit of the Inſolvent Law—and that their attendance is deſired.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16. eot26thF

The Subſcriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ſtanding in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the ſame having been loſt. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. 46w

The Subſcriber,

Informs thoſe to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inſpection ſince December 1796 are balanced to the 31ſt ult. and will during the preſent month remain open at his Counting-houſe in Cheſnut Street for their further inveſtigation and ſcrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1ſt 1798.

All Perſons

Having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of January next enſuing and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are ſolicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Adminiſtratrix.

nov. 29 1797. §

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLAM FLEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. } *Adminiſtr'r*

January 4. dtf

Surveyor General's Office,

December 2, 1797.

ON a releaſe of ſurvey of 433 acres, 68 perches of land, ſituate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, ſurveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Eſq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The firſt Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others intereſted or concerned therein, they having at leaſt thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Lufborough.

January 26 §t1F2wtm

Copper for Sheathing,

For Sale, by

SIMON WALKER,

Pine-ſtreet, near Fifth.

January 29 d1w

Genteel Boarding and Lodging

To be had at a moderate price—Enquire a No. 138, Arch-ſtreet.

Jan. 27. d2w

To be ſold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two ſtory brick Houſe and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. ſituate on the Iriſh tract lane, in the township of Moyamenſing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taſte and elegance, ſtand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

PROPOSAL.

HAVING met with a liberal patronage, the Subſcriber is emboldened to iſſue propoſals for printing by ſubſcription; the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, from their firſt meeting in 1775, to the preſent time.

This work ſhall be printed with a new type, made for the purpoſe; and on good paper. It will be delivered at one dollar per volume (octavo) in 6 vols.—caſh to be paid on delivery.

It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the merits of this undertaking—the ſcarcity of the Journals throughout the United States, is ſufficient to juſtify the printer in his hope of meeting with that ſucceſs, which he is certain the enterprize deſerves.

JOHN PARKER.

Jan. 27. d 6t

For Sale by the Subſcribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molaſſes
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogſhead of paint bruſhes.

N. & J. Frazer.

No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. *dim.*

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,

A TREATISE

ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,

Containing a detail of the various crimes and miſdemeanors, by which public and private property, are, at preſent, injured and endangered:

And ſuggeſting remedies for their prevention.

BY A MAGISTRATE,

Acting for the counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex; for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

To thoſe who have read this curious and valuable work, it will need no recommendation—they know its ſolid merit—but as it has hitherto got into very few hands in this country, it will not be amiſs to obſerve—ſo great was the approbation and demand in London, that it paſſed through three large editions in the courſe of twelve months. As a detail of the ingenious varieties of fraud, that endanger property in London, and moſt other overgrown and opulent cities, it cannot fail to afford the reader great entertainment as well as inſtruction; but as the author traces all theſe enormities to a few, and in themſelves, inconſiderable cauſes, many of which actually exiſt in all the large capitals of the United States, the buſineſs is brought home to our own doors; and the work has an increaſing claim to our attentive peruſal.

To aſſiſt the legiſlator and the magiſtrate in the humane office of preventing crimes, and their conſequent puniſhments, was the patriotic deſign of the author. "Private offences, he ſays, are the ſource of public crimes, and the beſt method of guarding ſociety againſt the latter is, to make proper proviſions, for checking the former"—"Thoſe men are eaſily ſeduced from their loyalty who are apoſtates from virtue."

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent Engliſh paper—It will be delivered to ſubſcribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half*; although the laſt London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now ſold at two dollars and a half. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be raiſed.

Whatever encouragement may be given by ſubſcription, it will be committed to the preſs without delay; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subſcriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES's's book-ſtore, No 68, High-ſtreet, and by moſt of the other bookſellers in the city; by George Hill, in Baltimore; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.

January 31. 2awta

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes

Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.

300 caſks RICE, and

A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

To be Exchanged for

Britiſh, German, or India Goods,

IN THE PACKAGE;

A tract of valuable Land

In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.

Inquire of the Printer.

Jan. 15. §

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements.

IN conſequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumſtances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Truſtees now inform them, they are ready to iſſue the ſame to thoſe who may apply within ſixty days, at No. 8 Cheſnut Street, and thoſe who do not, will be conſidered as relinquiſhing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6ct

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet.

REPORT of the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment againſt WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors, made in purſuance of a reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, authorizing the ſaid Committee to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and inſtructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to diſcover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the ſaid William Blount "ſtands impeached, and who are the parties and "aſſociates therein."

Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives

December 20. §

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,

No. 110 Walnut-ſtreet,

INFORMS thoſe who wiſh to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has juſt opened his LIBRARY, conſiſting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the beſt calculated to afford either uſeful inſtruction, or pleaſure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be ſeen at every book-ſeller's in town.

N. B. All tranſlations from and into the French, Engliſh and Spaniſh Languages, executed with accuracy and diſpatch. eotm *nov.* 15.

Samuel Pleaſants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-ſtreet,

HAVE received a ſupply of Seaſonable GOODS, which they are now opening for ſale, on reaſonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

This Day is Publiſhed,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Ric, and the other Bookſellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-preſſed,

By John Thompſon,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Conſtitutions

Of the ſeveral States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

Employment for the Poor.

FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every ſecond, fourth, and ſixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, ſouth Fifth ſtreet, above Spruce-ſtreet. eod2w

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 213, corner of Arch and Front ſtreet.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worſted Hoſiery in trunks, aſſorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto ſutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat ſilk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madraſs ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffetties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few cheſts beſt Hyſon Tea

Alſo—1500 boxes beſt London Window Glaſs, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glaſs Ware aſſorted, which they will diſpoſe of cheaper than any in the city.

Nov. 18 3tawtf

Imported (via New York) on the

ſhip Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, at No. 61, Cheſnut ſtreet, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Doreas
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muſlins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Millas & Penſiaſoes	Chaſſa Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mullhankerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium

Leſſer Cardimum Seeds.

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuths4w

Valuable Books,

Juſt received by the FAIR AMERICAN from London, and now opening and ſelling by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut Street.

CATALOGUES

Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. Theſe added to O's uſual ſtock, form an extenſive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and compriſe books in ſundry languages and on various ſubjects.

This Day is Publiſhed,

By J. ORMROD, (Price 75 cents, handſomely bound and lettered, and embelliſhed with an elegant frontiſpiece and ſeventy three cuts.)

The Looking Glaſs for the Mind,

OR,

The JUVENILE FRIEND;

Being a valuable collection of intereſting and miſcellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In proſe and verſe. Deſigned to improve and amuſe the riſing generation.

In the Preſs, and will be ſpeedily publiſhed,

Dr. DARWIN'S

Plan of Female Education.

Subſcriptions for this incomparable work will be thankfully received by the printer. The book will contain about three hundred pages, will be printed with a new type on fine paper, and delivered to ſubſcribers neatly bound, lettered and embelliſhed with an elegant frontiſpiece, for one dollar.

January 3. 3t.

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,

129, South Front-ſtreet, next door to the Cuſtom-houſe,

A large aſſortment of

Gold and ſilver Watches

A Time Keeper, by Arnold
Some plated Candleſticks
Double barrelled Guns, by Mortimer, maker to the King of England
Ditto, by Parker
Pair duelling Piſtols, by Knubley, Charing Croſs
Reflecting Teleſcope, by Ribright
Box of patent Medicines
60 lb. Scotch Thread
Small collection of valuable Books, and Books of Prints
30,000 acres of Land in one lot, upon the Big Sandy, in Maſon county, Kentucky, patented by Percival Butler, in 1787.
Alſo, 14 Lake Erie Lots
Invoices or parcels of Watches bought.

January 4. d7t

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-ſtreet, corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

HAS now ready for ſale, a very large aſſortment of *Engliſh, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Alſo*, ſuch elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the ſixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo price 3 dols.

Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol. 75 cts.

Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All ſorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Paſteboards, ſheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the beſt quality, uſed in the counting houſe, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miſcellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

Yellow Fever and Peſtilential Diſeaſes.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo.

By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookſeller,*

No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,

(Price, in boards, 87 1-2 Cents)

Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

A VIEW

Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles eſtabliſhed in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct ſome important errors of that work, and caſes in illuſtration, chiefly ſelected from the records of their practice, at the General Hoſpital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is ſubjoined, a Treatiſe on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diſeaſes of indirect debility. And a diſſertation on the ſources of Epidemic and, Peſtilential diſeaſes; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never ariſe from contagion, but are always produced by certain ſtates, or certain viciſſitudes of the atmoſphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. §12t

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf

Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY

SIMON WALKER,

Pine, near Fifth ſtreet.

December 28. 1w

The holders of Certificates, ac-

ceptances, endorſements and other engagements of Edward Fox, for account of James Greenleaf, are hereby notified, that Wedneſday, the 14th February next, is the laſt day, on which they can admit ſubſcriptions to the fund aſſigned for the payment of ſaid engagements; and that thoſe holders, who do not on or before that day make their ſubſcriptions, will be excluded from the benefit thereof.

Henry Pratt,
T. W. Francis,
John Miller, jun.
John Aſhley,
Jacob Baker.

January 29. §

A Roman Catholic Clergyman,

Who has been a conſiderable time on the miſſion in the country parts of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, gives this notice to any extenſive proprietor of land within the ſaid ſtate, and bordering on either the Potomack, Suſquehanna, or Juniata rivers; that he is enabled to make a ſettlement with from fifty to one hundred and fifty families, if due encouragement be offered.—For further information, apply to the Rev. Leonard Neale, Willing's Alley.

Feb. 8. *3t

☞ Stop the Runaway.

ABSCONDED from his maſter's employ, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th of this inſtant February, a Negro Man, named Mentor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, and of rather a ſpare make; his phiſiognomy is vacant but not diſagreeable; his age is ſuppoſed to be about 40. He had on when he went away, a ſhort blue cloth coat, ſtriped caſſimere veſt, corduroy breeches, and yarn ſtockings of a blue and white mixture—he took with him a blue cloth great coat, the cape of which is edged with yellow binding; a long brown cloth coat; a ſhort blue cloth coat with buff coloured cape and cuffs; alſo, a pair of blue cloth breeches; the other cloaths he took with him cannot be particularly deſcribed.

It is ſuppoſed, he intends going to the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland. Whoever will apprehend, and ſecure the ſaid negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or bring him home, ſhall have a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.

Apply to the Printer.

February 7. §

FOR SALE,

By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.

No. 8, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongſt which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baſtas	Sannas
Guzeenahs	Tanda Coſſaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongſt them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

Inſurance Office of the State of Pennſylvania.

February 1, 1798.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of ſeventy dollars on each ſhare of the ſtock of the company, for the laſt ſix months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal repreſentatives after the 10th inſt.

JAMES S. COX, *Preſident.*

February 1. d15t

For Sale.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale the property now occupied by him in the town of Weſt-Cheſter and county of Cheſter. It conſiſts of a well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone houſe, 43 feet front, by about 40 deep, four rooms on a floor, with cieled garrets, and a cellar under the whole—A very good ſtone Stable and Coach houſe—And a lot of Ground, three perches wide, by twenty perches depth.

The houſe ſtands on the Main ſtreet; its ſituation is high and very handſome; the lot extends to a back ſtreet, on which the ſtable and coach houſe ſtand. The lot is in a high ſtate of cultivation, and there is in the yard a pump of excellent water, which has, at no time, been known to fail.

The ſituation of the town is high, and remarkably healthy—the country around it, fertile and beautiful.

The terms of payment will made to ſuit the purchaſer. They, and the price, will be ſettled, upon application to Mr. JONATHAN SMITH, at no. 149, South Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to

ROBERT FRAZER.

February 5. mwſtf

City Commiſſioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the ſaid commiſſioners, for cleanſing the ſtreets, &c.

Diſtrict No. 1.—From the north ſide of Vine ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet; to be under the ſuperintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the ſouth ſide of Mulbrry ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtrreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Joſeph Claypoole.

4. From the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cedar ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwſfm

Landing this day,

From on board the ſchooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Maſter,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, middling well proportioned; he has a very coarſe voice, his fore teeth ſtand very far apart; there were one or two with him—I cannot rightly deſcribe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three ſuits; he had on when he went away, a pair of kerſey trowſers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good ſhirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerſeys. Whoſoever takes up ſaid negro and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE,

Living in St ill Pond, Kent county, Maryland.

January 2. *6t2aw

Chocolate and Muſtard,

of a ſuperior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; ſhelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Liſbon Wine, ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption.

The higheſt price given for Muſtard-Seed.

Alſo for ſale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fuſtians, Shawls, &c. for ſale by

JOHN HAWORTH,

No. 98, ſouth Front-ſtreet.

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1f.